

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 3RD, 1892.

NUMBER 18

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Pacific Steam Navigation Company
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Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

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Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

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U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. **WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE,** Chargé d'affaires ad int.

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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. **O. H. DOCKERY,** Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. **WM. GEO. ARBUTHNOT,** Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during Lent and season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 11:30 a.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; 7 p.m. Wednesday.—**E. A. TILLY, Pastor.** Office: 79, Rua Saue de Setevidas, 2nd floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Cande d'El, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaoim, No. 129.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:15 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Kuhl's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botolph. Telephone 1350.

Dr. C. Faldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 62. Res. Rua Marquês de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1738.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, rheumatism, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua das Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício 1 to 3 p.m.; residence 108 Rua Marquês d'Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors' House and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Liameiro, Soude.—Bible services: *In English* on Sundays at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; on Mondays at 7 p.m. *Free will* Every Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. *Reading room* open daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.
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Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

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COMPANHIA ECONOMICA, GAZ, AGUA E ESGOTOS, SÃO PAULO.

Capital 1,000,000\$000

General Plumbers,
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Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.

Direct Importers from Europe and United States.

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WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.

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P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"

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32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

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CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6.30, 8, 11 a. m., 2.15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1.4, 3.7 and 9 p. m. On Saturdays and holidays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9.30, 11 a. m., 1.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.30, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Agua Fervente) at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

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Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

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Water supplied on short notice.

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undertakes to make Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc., and to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.

67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,

DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, &c., in the best and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for

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SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Road Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice President.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

W. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 22, Rua 1.^o de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

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Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides

possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in

this country by reason of the times after explosion not being

injurious to the workers. On this account alone great ad-

vantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and

more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent

use. For full information and price, apply to the

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No. 25, Rua Theophilo Otton.

Rio de Janeiro.

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PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on

22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000

Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car

equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes

since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Insurance in force	£ 160,000,000
Assets	27,000,000
Surplus	5,000,000
New business 1891	46,000,000

Harold Harvey,

Manager for Brazil.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... " 1,328,751 "
Uncalled capital. " 2,400,751 "

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
67, Rua 1ª de Março. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Pire Blaise Authorized 1870 Marine Blaise Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Pinça das Marinhos.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 63, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

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PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 430,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-

ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tanchin Edi-
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Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,357 of
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Issues against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
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Runde S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

HAUPT & Co.
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53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions,
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Machinery.

CHALK & COONAN,
SANTOS AND S. PAULO,

SHIPPING AGENTS & EXCHANGE BROKERS.

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Banco dos Lavradores

(Seção Commercial).

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Valdemar F. Matthiessen, practical chrono-
meter watchmaker and optician, after for many
years working in one of the busiest watch repair-
ing shops here in Rio, now closed, has estab-
lished himself at

No. 75, Rua Sete de Setembro

and recommends his stocks of

Watches,

Clocks,

Spectacles,

Pincenez, etc.

Used to English watches. Repairs carefully
and quickly executed.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches
and Agencies:

LISHON, OFORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also out:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachs.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. J. O. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

GENOA,

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 531, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←
DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank" in
Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany..... [Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Nordische Bank in London
Hamburg, Hamburg, London.
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.]
England..... [N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
International Bank of London, Limited
London.
Wm. Beards' Sons & Co., London.
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Compt. National d'Escomptes de
Paris, Paris.
Heise & Co., Paris.
Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.
Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
Belgium..... [H. Albert & Co., Antwerp.
Banca Generale, branches and corre-
spondents.
Italy..... [Mennighoff & Co., Naples.
Banca Lisboa & Agnes and corre-
spondents.
Portugal..... [G. Amisnick & Co., New York.
United States..... [Ernesto Tomquist & Co., Montevideo.
Uruguay..... [Ernesto Tomquist & Co., B. Ayres.
Argentina..... [Deutsche Uebersee Bank, da
and any other countries
Opens accounts current:
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettiger—Krah,

Directors.

March 1892

Companhia União Industrial
S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$
Debentures..... £ 675,000 stig.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

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FABRICA MANUFACTURA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

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TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

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Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen
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Sncs. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 75, Rua 1ª de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London, E. C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,000,000
Paid up capital..... " 300,000
Reserve fund..... " 225,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.
Correspondents in New York and all the principal
cities of Europe.

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every
species of Banking business

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has
been for years and is now prescribed by the lead-
ing physicians in all parts of the world, who attest
that it gives the most satisfactory results of any
remedy yet produced. The diseases for which
they use it, and in which they claim the greatest
results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia
General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS'
SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weak-
ness produced by long illness whether from
pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic
virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and
assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to
require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated
though many persons have sought to trade upon its
reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND
CHEMISTS.

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OKELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva

22 Becco de Bragança.

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for foreign and home trade with the interior.

ROSS & COAKES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

51, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 51

Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works
prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian
Government. 6 ms

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Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and
Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calculated papers of various colors:

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers:

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make

Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,

75 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)



EUREKA LODGE No. 3.

A special session in connection with the above will be held at the Masonic Temple, Rua Lavradio No. 81, on Saturday the 7th inst. E. V. at 7:30 p.m.

All Reg. F. and A. M. are requested to attend in evening dress (if possible) and regalia. By Ord. E. H. Tilly, Sec.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30% when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 3rd, 1892.

It has been the contention of Portugal and Brazil that this country was first discovered by Cabral in April, 1500, and the adoption of May 3rd as a national holiday in commemoration of that event will serve to perpetuate the error. Although Cabral's discovery of Brazil was a genuine discovery, as he had no knowledge of the voyages of his predecessors and ran upon the Brazilian coast purely by accident, he had been preceded by at least three Spanish navigators. The first of these was Ojeda and La Cosa, accompanied by Americo Vesputius, who discovered the northern Brazilian coast near Aracaty in 1499 (about June), followed the coast for some distance and then proceeded northward to the already known coast of Guiana. In October of the same year Vicente Yañez Pinzon sailed from Spain for the same coast and fell in with the land about 89° S., near Pernambuco. He followed the coast northward and discovered the great Amazon river in January, 1500. A third expedition under Lepe left Spain in January and touched the Brazilian coast about 10° S., some time in February or March of the same year. Cabral's discovery was dated April 22. While all credit may be given him for discovering and claiming Brazil for the Portuguese crown, we should not permit ourselves to be blinded to the historical facts.

THERE is an impression current that the customs authorities some time ago promised to grant relief to importers against a long-standing abuse in the dispatch of goods by which trifling discrepancies in weight were made excuses for burdensome fines, one-half of which fell to the *coferente*. This division of the fine made the customs officials very zealous in detecting discrepancies and in opposing the penalties. It is the impression, also, that the reciprocity agreement with the United States makes these fines a violation of the treaty, because each party undertakes to impose no restrictions and obstacles not enforced by the other. As the exaction of unjust fines and the execution of unjust regulations are serious obstacles to trade, it is believed that they should be considered a violation of the treaty. Whether this be correct or not, there can be no doubt of the injustice of imposing fines for discrepancies in weight which can not be provided against. Many classes of goods absorb moisture during the outward voyage and in the custom-house, and their weights are therefore in excess of the figures given by the exporter. It is impossible to guard against it, or to make allowance for it, and so the importer is regularly bled for the benefit of the *coferente*. Then, too, when the difference exceeds 50%, the fine is doubled, and to assist in this desirable result the surtax is added to the difference, thus making the occasion for fines much more frequent than formerly. It is an abuse which should be suppressed at once.

THE narrative, published in another column of the treatment received by English emigrants to this country is the most circumstantial and trustworthy we have yet seen. There is no contesting the fact that these poor people were grossly deceived and were afterwards treated with neglect and brutality. The fact that the authors of this article have been for some time employed and have proved themselves industrious and worthy of confidence will give added weight to their statements, and for the good reason that not a few of their comrades were accused of unwillingness to work even when the opportunity was offered. It is impossible to keep out vagabonds and idlers in any such scheme of immigration, just as it is impossible to avoid deception and disappointment. Many of the English emigrants to this country were unquestionably intractable and unwilling to work, but it would be grossly unjust to assert this of the whole number. Not a few of these unfortunate people left good occupations, and a very large proportion of them came here just as they would go to the United States, Canada, or Australia—ready and willing to work. They expected to be placed at once, however, and they expected to be paid for their work. Instead of this they were kept waiting, they found nothing ready for them, they were not paid for the work given them, they were half starved, they were cruelly treated, and at every step they found themselves obliged to defend their wives and daughters from outrage. Their treatment is a disgrace to Brazil; it would be a disgrace even in Turkey. We sincerely trust that these narratives will find their way into every household in Great Britain, so that we shall never again be compelled to see and register such scenes of bitter suffering and cruel neglect.

THE formal opening of the second session of the first republican Congress occurs to-day. Although over a year has passed since the adoption of the constitution, nearly all the legislation affecting the reorganization of the country still remains to be adopted. We are still governed in great part by the laws and forms of the empire, although the country is nominally a republic. It is a discredit to those calling themselves republicans that such a state of affairs should exist. If the founders of the republic are sincere in their convictions that this is the best form of government for Brazil, then they should take the most scrupulous care that its success and permanency shall not be endangered by obsolete forms and laws, by crude legislation, and by mystifying complications. Much has occurred since the revolution of 1889 to unsettle popular confidence in the efficiency and permanency of republican institutions, and it is vitally necessary therefore that every disturbing cause should be removed and that harmony and efficiency should be introduced into the laws of the republic at once. It is idle to talk; too much of that has been done already. Brazil is now stumbling on the brink of bankruptcy and disintegration, and something must be done at once to save the country from ruin. It is of importance therefore that Congress should at once settle down to work on legislation relating to the political organization of the states, to the creation of an independent and harmonious judicial system, to finance, banking and currency, to a better system of taxation, to the survey and sale of public lands to actual settlers, and to a score of other questions all intimately related to the development of the country and the prosperity of its people. There is no time to be wasted on partisan intrigue and personal gain. Few countries have ever been in need of so much remedial legislation, and few parliaments have ever had so much important work to do. Let us hope therefore that the Congress now assembling will feel the responsibility and meet the needs of the country intelligently and unselfishly.

If we can trust the news from Buenos Aires in regard to affairs in Matto Grosso—and it is no credit to the government and press of this country that, with a direct telegraph line, we must go abroad for our information—the foolish people of that state have resolved upon separation and a republic of their own. In view of the fact that the population of Matto Grosso is less than a hundred thousand, that the state lies wholly in the interior of a great continent, and that it has never yet been able to support itself, this step must be considered as foolish in

the extreme. There is no advantage whatever in independence for such a state; in fact, it can not be independent. Whether agreeable or not, it will always remain dependent upon Brazil, or Argentina, for its communication with the outside world. We doubt whether it can even keep up a line of steamers without a subsidy from one of these two countries. Independence for Matto Grosso will simply be the creation of a republic weaker and more absurd than that of Paraguay, for it will be more isolated, weaker in population, and poorer in resources. It will not be able to secure revenue enough to maintain even the shadow of a respectable appearance among nations. Its effort therefore to establish a separate government is not only ridiculous, but it is doomed to certain failure. The government of Brazil does not need even to send an expedition against it, for it must fall through its own inherent weakness. Were it not for the precedent, it would be an advantage to Brazil to permit this distant state to separate. Matto Grosso has always been a tax upon the national treasury, and must continue to be so for a long time to come, although the constitution makes no provisions for the support of states unable to maintain themselves. Then, too, the need of keeping up communication with so distant and unprofitable a state, and the necessity of maintaining a strong military establishment there, are both heavy expenses which Brazil would be fortunate to escape. Policy and national pride, however, will lead this country to send a costly military expedition there for the suppression of the revolution, and this may lead to consequences mutually disastrous. A Buenos Aires telegram says that notice has already been given in the Argentine government that a military expedition is to be sent up the Paraná and Paraguay for the suppression of the revolution, and a Santa Catharina telegram of Saturday says that the *Salimões* and *Bahit* have been ordered to sail for Matto Grosso, while a transport is under orders here to receive troops and munitions for the expedition. In a short time, therefore, the República Transatlantica de Matto Grosso may have a chance to show how far it is prepared to risk life and property in defence of an independence which can never be of any practical value.

From *The Railway Times*, London, April 2nd.

"FISCALISATION."

It is the prerogative of a living language to be constantly enriched by the addition of new words, and our English vocabulary owes its latest acquisition to the government of the United States of Brazil. "Fiscalisation" is a very imposing term, but we regret to say that its analysis of its meaning seems to show that it is little better than robbery writ large. So lately as last June an order went forth from Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, President of the Brazilian republic, that all the railways should be "fiscalised." Since the issue of this order there have been stirring times in Brazil, and Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, under strong pressure from the officers of his army, has retired into that obscurity from which he ought never to have emerged. But the evil that he did lives after him. His successors seem determined to show that if Deodoro da Fonseca chastised the railway companies with whips, they can chastise them with scorpions, and despite managerial protests the "fiscalisation" of the railways goes on apace. In order to understand the significance of this expression it is necessary to turn to the decree of June 20th, 1891. The main text, indeed, of this official pronouncement throws little light upon the meaning of "fiscalisation." It runs as follows:—"The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, recognising the advantage of uniformly controlling the fiscalisation of the railways, approves the following regulations which are signed by Baron Laena, minister of state for agriculture, commerce and public works, who must enforce their fulfilment." But the appendix of the decree is much more plain-spoken. "I deal with the 'competence and fiscal authority of the government.' Under this heading it is laid down that 'the government has fiscal authority over all the railways, whether subventioned or not—in the case of the former as immediately interested in their finances, in the case of the latter because it is its duty to protect the safety and convenience of the public.' The government will therefore undertake, as it thinks proper, an as-similated and permanent fiscalisation of railway undertakings by means of officials nominated by it and paid by the national treasury." So far the decree is sufficiently plain sailing. The non-guaranteed railway companies might, no doubt, have reason to resent any undue interference with their administration, but in Brazil the non-guaranteed railways are a small minority, and the companies enjoying a state guarantee could hardly object to a reasonable system for the supervision of their expenditure. But if the Brazilian government desires to "fiscalise," or, in plain English, play the spy upon the railway companies, it ought in common decency to pay the cost of that proceeding. Indeed, the words which we have quoted are *prima facie* evidence of an intention to make the expenses of "fiscalisation" a charge upon the state exchequer. Unfortunately the next paragraph dispels this pleasing illusion. "The national treasury is unable to pay the 'fiscal' officials, but it is to pay them with money derived from the railway companies themselves! In other words, the companies

are to be forced to pay the cost of that which they regard as a hateful and unnecessary system of espionage. The section runs as follows:—"For this payment the companies shall deposit at the beginning of each half-year in the national treasury or in the treasury of public works the sum stipulated by the government for the expense of fiscalising the railway or railways which form their system, this amount being, in the case of the subventioned companies, included in the calculation of the capital for the guarantee of interest, and in the case of the others raised by a percentage on their general tariff rates." It would appear from the last sentence of the paragraph that the government recognises in a half-hearted way the expediency of paying its own servants, for—so at least we construe the decree—the money paid over to the treasury for the salaries of the "fiscals" is to be treated as capital in calculating the annual sums payable to the subventioned companies. But it is obvious that where a company has a closed capital account the blackmail levied for "fiscalisation" must come out of revenue. That the officials to be appointed under the decree will be nothing more or less than spies is clear from a bare recital of the duties which they are asked to perform. They are to "assist at the deliberations of the directors," and "to identify themselves with the undertakings at all stages of their development, in order to be able to conveniently inform the government, and to make themselves acquainted with the accounts for the payment of guaranteed interest." Well may the elicit declare that "the fiscalisation of subventioned enterprises will be ample and unrestricted!" Seemingly the non-subventioned companies are to escape lightly, but even in their case the "fiscalisation" involves serious dangers, for the fiscal engineer's approval will be a necessary preliminary to the annual ratification of their tariffs. Nor is this novel system of petty persecution to fall through for lack of proper instruments. A complete hierarchy of state officials has been formed to "fiscalise" the railways of the republic. At its head stands the engineer-in-chief, who is to report directly to the minister of agriculture. It will be his duty to examine the claims for guaranteed interest which have successfully run the gauntlet of his subordinates' criticism; to suggest modifications in the plans of the new railways; to demand from the companies all that may be necessary for the convenience and safety of the public; to accompany the President of the republic or the minister of agriculture whenever they travel, and "to see that special carriages are provided suitable to the rank of such high functionaries" (*sic*); to impose such fines as he may think proper,—the railway company having a right of appeal, not to the law courts, but to the minister of agriculture, a member of the ministry to which the engineer-in-chief owes his appointment; and, lastly, to "fiscalise" in person "the railway of the most importance and with the largest traffic of those which run out of the federal capital." Under the orders of the engineer-in-chief there will be fiscal engineers "of the first, second, third, and fourth class, according to the importance and extent of the railways to be fiscalised." These gentry are to keep lists of accidents which have occurred on the railways under their observation, and in the case of the subventioned companies they will practically be entrusted with the auditing of the accounts, for this duty will devolve upon the fiscal engineer another government official, and one representative of the company. It will be seen that the arrangements for the "fiscalisation" of the railways seem to offer a very effective means of reducing on specious pretexts the sums payable under the state guarantees. As for the proposal to carry out this harsh and oppressive scheme at the expense of the railways themselves, it can only be characterised as monstrous. Several of the companies have already protested against this unwarrantable imposition, and unless it be speedily withdrawn the government will find to its cost that it has dealt a serious blow to Brazilian credit in this country.

ENGLISH EMIGRANTS' EXPERIENCE IN BRAZIL.

The following is the history of the so-called Bradford emigrants. The three last signers have gone home with Mr. Boyle. The two first, with wife and one child each, have had to remain, as they were not from Yorkshire.

J. V. S. MULLER.

Bangor, April, 1892.

We left Liverpool on the ship *Britannia* on the 4th of March, 1891, and landed in Rio on the 25th. There a man named Mr. Boyle, from Rio de Janeiro harbor, was started for S. Paulo. We travelled some time before we stopped, when we received some cold water to drink. We proceeded then to a place called Pindamon, where we arrived at eight o'clock in the evening. It was quite dark; we were led to a house, a building half finished, which had no windows and no roof. We were there three days. When our boxes arrived, they were brot on open and rolled. The third day we left there for S. Paulo. We were travelling from 11 o'clock Saturday morning until six the next morning without a morsel of food or a drink of water. Many laments from want.

When we got to the S. Paulo "Home," we had half-a-pint of coffee and a small bath between two. We had to sell our clothes then in buy food, or we would have starved. We were there 17 days. There were some emigrants in the "home" when we got there; they wanted us not to go to a coffee plantation, but they had been. They were in a shocking condition, covered with sores, from gnats and insects and poor food. After they had worked for some time they were turned off the plantation by police, without money or food. They had to walk for two days to S. Paulo, and then to S. Paulo, women and children. One poor woman carried her dead baby in her arms for three days, then had to bury it on the roadside.

So then are signers to go to the state of Paraná, where we were told was no English colony. We went from S. Paulo to Santos, and were there 21 days, laying on a stone floor and receiving but little food. Soldiers walked in and out, insulting the women, and if the men interfered they were beaten and cut with swords. We then proceeded

quently again make use of the discretionary power conferred on him in the congressional motion January 21st, and issue another amnesty proclamation.

—One of the multifarious objects of the Banco de los Funcionarios Públicos is to lend money to government clerks gifted with an unlimited capacity for squandering their salaries before they earn them. It appears, however, that they are also able to spend the bank's money faster than it can lend it to them. Six hundred comas have already been swallowed up in the various, and the official clerks, like so many porcupines, are anxious to cover their backs with the bank's money. Under these circumstances, the bank generously expresses its willingness to share the government this good thing it has discovered, and modestly asks that the public treasury supply it with one coma to begin with and hereafter one 50% of all the advances made by the bank in the course of each month. The bank (or wishes to pay) interest, and even repays to punishment in case of default. If you do not like this, then, of course, the government can continue to advance, Comendador Rodrigues Añez, who in his blindness and ignorance can't see it, declines the tempting offer and tells the bank to go in—Congress.

—The master of finance has addressed the following circular to the inspectors of sub-treasuries: "Doubts having arisen as to the obligation to receive in payment as legal tender notes of all banks of issue, I declare to the inspectors of sub-treasuries for their information and for all due effects:—1st, that notes issued on a gold deposit are legal tender throughout the republic, when the legal signature of the treasury of the Casa de Moneda is present; 2nd, that notes issued on a deposit of a government bond do not have this signature and are legal tender only in the territory assigned in the banks to which the issue belongs; 3rd, that the banks issuing notes on a gold deposit must have agencies or agents in the capitals and principal cities of the states for the purpose of attending to the claims of holders of the notes, and that those issuing on a basis of government bonds are not required to have agencies in the principal cities, but may have a voluntary one out of which neither the public nor public departments are obliged to receive these notes."

500 Cr. Universal. 10	50 RURAL	410
	100 110 25.....	700

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 30th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
214,060,000	Jan.-July	5	Apollonia.....	200-1,000	1,000.000	1,000.000-1,000.000
107,150,400	Quarterly	4	do gold.....	200-1,000	1,130.000	1,130.000-1,130.000
119,600	Jan.-July	5	do.....	1,000	1,000.000	1,000.000-1,000.000
18,217,500	Apr.-Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1868.....	1,000	1,400.000	1,400.000-1,400.000
31,532,000	Quarterly	4	do 1879.....	1,000	1,350.000	1,350.000-1,350.000
100,000,000	do	4	do 1880.....	200-1,000	1,150.000	1,150.000-1,150.000
8,000,000	Jan.-July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro.....	500-200	100.00	100.00-100.00

DEBENTURES.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000	May-Nov	8	Bagantina.....	200	196	196
1,500,000	do	8	Campos and Camargo	200	191	191
1,300,000	do	8	Campos and Camargo	200	191	191
1,300,000	do	8	Campos and Camargo	200	191	191
1,300,000	do	8	Campos and Camargo	200	191	191
1,300,000	do	8	Campos and Camargo	200	191	191
1,300,000	do	8	Campos and Camargo	200	191	191
1,300,000	do	8	Campos and Camargo	200	191	191
1,300,000	do	8	Campos and Camargo	200	191	191
1,300,000	do	8	Campos and Camargo	200	191	191

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,200,000	960,000	240,000	Carica.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	210	210
1,200,000	960,000	240,000	Lloyd Brasileiro reg.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	210	210
1,200,000	960,000	240,000	do do heater.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	210	210
1,200,000	960,000	240,000	do do heater.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	210	210
1,200,000	960,000	240,000	do do heater.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	210	210

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Alliança.....	2800-Jan. 91	200	230	230
3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Argos Fluminense.....	2800-Jan. 91	200	230	230
2,000,000	2,000,000	0	Atalaya.....	2800-Jan. 91	200	230	230
2,000,000	2,000,000	0	Bomfim.....	2800-Jan. 91	200	230	230
2,000,000	2,000,000	0	Confiança.....	2800-Jan. 91	200	230	230

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	Alagoas.....	1400-Jan. 91	200	230	230
1,000,000	200,000	800,000	Calo Frio.....	1400-Jan. 91	200	230	230
2,000,000	200,000	1,800,000	Cataguases.....	1400-Jan. 91	200	230	230
60,000,000	12,000,000	48,000,000	Campos and Camargo	6000-Jan. 91	200	230	230
60,000,000	12,000,000	48,000,000	Campos and Camargo	6000-Jan. 91	200	230	230

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	RIO DE JANEIRO	1200-Jan. 91	200	230	230
10,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	Agropolis do Brazil.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	230	230
10,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	Alfama do Brazil.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	230	230
10,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	Analista.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	230	230
10,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	Avila.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	230	230

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
15,200,000	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brazil.....	1000	480	480
7,930,300	Apr.-Oct.	7	Credito Real do Brazil.....	1000	480	480
7,930,300	Apr.-Oct.	7	Credito Real do Brazil.....	1000	480	480
7,930,300	Apr.-Oct.	7	Credito Real do Brazil.....	1000	480	480
7,930,300	Apr.-Oct.	7	Credito Real do Brazil.....	1000	480	480

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Alliança.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	230	230
4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Bomfim.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	230	230
4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	230	230
4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Brasileira.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	230	230
4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Campos and Camargo.....	1200-Jan. 91	200	230	230

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
8,000,000	2,400,000	5,600,000	Agropolis do Parana.....	2800-Jan. 91	200	230	230
8,000,000	2,400,000	5,600,000	Agropolis do Parana.....	2800-Jan. 91	200	230	230
8,000,000	2,400,000	5,600,000	Agropolis do Parana.....	2800-Jan. 91	200	230	230
8,000,000	2,400,000	5,600,000	Agropolis do Parana.....	2800-Jan. 91	200	230	230
8,000,000	2,400,000	5,600,000	Agropolis do Parana.....	2800-Jan. 91	200	230	230

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